مراجعات النـــخبة

بنك الأسئلة

SCIENCE

مراجعات النخبة

Science
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Question 1 choose the correct answer

Concept 3.1

1- The flamingos feed on………….
(a) algae (b) Weed
(c) Mouse (d) rabbit

2- The…………. causes liquid water to percolate down into the ground
(a) Gravity (b) heat energy
(c) Light (d) Sound

3- The………..transfers energy between water reservoirs on the earth surface.
(a) wind (b) Gravity
(c) Light (d) Sound

4- The three main steps make up water cycle are………………
(a) Evaporation - condensation – runoff
(c) Melting - condensation – evaporation
(b) Melting - runoff condensation
(d) Precipitation - runoff - evaporation

5- Evaporation refers to the transformation from to state.…state to ……state
(a) a liquid a solid (b) a solid a liquid
(c) a liquid a gas (d) a solid a gas

6- Transpiration represents……………. of water vapor in the air
(a) 5% (b) 10%
(c) 20% (d) 40%

7- The…………..forms when many tiny water droplets together
(a) Rain (b) Cloud
(c) Water vapor (d) Fog

8- In winter, rain falls due to.................. process
(a) Condensation (b) Evaporation
(c) Collection (d) precipitation

9- When water runs through a river then into a sea, this step is called..........
(a) Runoff (b) Condensation
(c) Precipitation (d) Evaporation

10- Large numbers of flamingos migrate and reproduce in the large salty lake in Turkey, when the weather is……………………
(a) Cold (b) Warm
(c) very hot (d) very cold

11- Gathering the water of rains to form stream, rivers or lakes is called.........
(a) Precipitation (b) Condensation
(c) Collection (d) evaporation

12- All the following are examples of water reservoirs on Earth, except.........
(a) Seas (b) Glaciers
(c) Moon (d) living organisms

13- Both of.......and.... processes happen due to the decrease of thermal energy
(a) melting-freezing (b) melting-condensation
(c) freezing-condensation (d) melting - evaporation

14- The evaporation of water from the leaves of plants is called..............
(a) Transpiration (b) Collection
(c) Melting (d) freezing

15- Clouds are formed due to............ process
(a) Melting (b) Collection
(c) condensation (d) precipitation

16- Due to convection, ...air moves upward above............. air
(a) cold – hot (b) hot – cold
(c) cold-warm (d) warm-hot

17- Water in oceans changes into......... when water gains thermal energy
(a) liquid water (b) water vapor
(c) Snow (d) sleet

18- The weather of the areas near the equator is...........
(a) hot and humid (b) hot and snowy
(c) warm and humid (d) warm and snowy

19- Heat transfers through.......... and gases by...........
(a) liquids – radiation (b) solids – convection
(c) solids – radiation (d) liquids - convection

20- Wind is produced by the help of...............
(a) water turbine (b) electric generator
(c) solar radiation (d) electric motor.

21- When warm air is cooled, it will move............
(a) Upward (b) Downward
(c) Forward (d) Backward

22- The ………air causes the formation of many desert areas around Earth's surface.

(a) Cold (b) Moisted
(c) Dry (d) dusty

23- The……………..….is using in determine wind speed

Concept 3.2

(a) Anemometer (b) barometer
(c) Radar (d) thermometer

24- The …………...is the amount of water vapor present in the air

(a) air density (b) atmospheric pressure
(c) humidity (d) temperature

25- The air particles density increases at the …………...of the mountain.

(a) Top (b) Bottom
(c) Middle (d) higher

26- The…….......is one of the tools that designed to carry measuring tools

(a) weather balloons (b) barometer
(c) rain gauge (d) thermometer

27- When heating equal amounts of sand and water, the water is heated.…………........



(a) Faster (b) slower
(c) moderated (d) Both A and C

28- Holding a paper spiral over a lit lamp, the paper spiral....................

(a) Spins (b) doesn't spin
(c) Not change (d) All above

29- To determine the amount of rain falling, we use………………

(a) rain gauge (b) weather balloon
(c) Barometer (d) thermometer

30- ……………..loses heat slowly

(a) Sand (b) water
(c) land (d) All true

31- The ………........ is used in determine air pressure

(a) Anemometer (b) barometer
(c) rain gauge (d) thermometer

32- Warm air molecules move…………

(a) Upward (b) downward
(c) Upward and downward (d) Constant

33- Desert farming depends on the maximum use of. ……..., as its quantity is very small.

(a) Sand (b) Sunlight

(c) Water (d) winds

34- The density of cold dry air is………… that of hot humid air

(a) more than (b) equal to

(c) less than (d) similar to

35- In rain shadow phenomenon, the dry side of a coastal mountain range is formed due to………………

(a) rising of humid air (b) rising of dry air

(c) descending of humid air. (d) descending of dry air

36- The side of coastal mountain ranges in which humid air moves up when hitting a mountain is the............ side, while the other side is the............ side.

(a) wet – dry (b) dry – wet

(c) dry – dry (d) wet – wet

37- To forecast the weather, the weather data are……………..

(a) collected only

(b) analyzed only

(c) collected and analyzed

(d) collected, analyzed and put it all together

38- ………….cannot be used to carry thermometers and barometers into the atmosphere to measure weather conditions

(a) Satellites (b) Weather balloons

(c) Airplanes (d) Birds

39- ……………..is a tool that is used to express the weather conditions

(a) Humidity (b) Weather balloon

(c) Precipitation (d) Wind

40- Convection currents in the atmosphere are controlled by............

(a) precipitation process

(b) moon's rotation

(c) the thermal energy from the Sun

(d) the light energy from the moon



41- Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by…………

(a) Convection (b) Conduction

(c) Reflection (d) absorption

42- The tool that is used to measure the speed of precipitation is…………..

(a) Anemometer (b) Barometer
(c) Thermometer (d) weather radar

43- …………… happens due to the shortage of water in an area for a long period of time

(a) Flooding (b) Snowfall
(c) Drought (d) Sandstorm

44- The increase in the amount of rain for a long period of time may cause……..

(a) Flooding (b) Sandstorm
(c) Drought (d) dust storm

45- Drought affects all the following, except…………….

(a) People (b) Plants
(c) Buildings (d) animals

46- Extreme weather conditions include all the following, except…..

(a) Drought (b) Flooding
(c) Sandstorm (d) sunrise

47- Which of the following is not considered from the abiotic factors…

Concept 4.1

(a) Light (b) Water
(c) Temperature (d) Plant

48- From the behavioral adaptations is……………..

(a) Thick skin (b) Fur
(c) Long ears (d) Bird migration

49- Which of the following does not help plants to survive in desert environments…………………

(a) Thorns (b) Thick roots
(c) Excessive transpiration (d) Small leaves

50- The adaptation of living organisms with the environment leads to…………

(a) Its extinction (b) Its survival
(c) Its population decreasing (d) Its migration

51- The…… helps in the cell to build genetic information between generations

(a) Vacuoles (b) Mitochondria
(c) Chloroplasts (d) Nucleus

52- The ....traits control the shape of the cat's pointed ear

(a) Environmental (b) Abiotic
(c) Living (d) Genetic

53- Some plants, such as……….. bear fruits when the day time is shorter than the night time

(a) Cactus (b) Herbaceous plants
(c) Flowering plants (d) Chrysanthemum

54- The Birman cat belongs to the……….

(a) Wild cats (b) Desert cats
(c) Pharaoh cats (d) Domestic cats

55- All of the following are structural adaptations except ………..

(a) Size of the plant leaves (b) Stem length
(c) Thorns on the plant leaves (d) Direction of plant growth

56- All of the following are lifestyles except………..

(a) Smoking (b) Diet
(c) Exercise (d) Healthcare services

57- Emperor penguin lives in.......... while African penguin lives in………….

(a) coast of South Africa - arctic region
(b) coast of South Africa - Antarctic region
(c) Antarctic region - coast of South Africa
(d) Antarctic region - arctic region.

58- Poison dart frog lives in the …………..environment

(a) Arctic (b) Antarctic
(c) Desert (d) tropical rain forest

59- Abiotic factors in an ecosystem include…………………..

(a) animals and air (b) grasses and soil
(c) living organisms (d) nonliving things

60- Plants, animals and water are…………

(a) biotic factors only (b) abiotic factors only
(c) biotic and abiotic factors (d) behavioral characteristics

61- Plants respond to the amount of……….they receive daily.

(a) light only (b) dark only
(c) light and dark (d) biotic factors

62- Hot deserts have…….rainfall and………amount of groundwater.

(a) little – large (b) heavy – large
(c) heavy-small (d) little - small

63- Transferring of genetic factors happens in……………..
(a) humans only
(b) animals only
(c) humans and animals
(d) humans, animals and plants

64- All the following are inherited traits in humans, except…………..
(a) eye color
(b) nose shape
(c) fur color
(d) ear shape

65- Appearance of inherited traits on offspring, is due to passing down……..from their parents
(a) environmental factors
(b) Behaviors
(c) genetic factors
(d) leaves

66- Birman cats have………………..
(a) very fine hair.
(b) long and silky hair.
(c) no hair
(d) black feathers

67- Sphynx cats and Birman cats are different in the……………
(a) number of eyes
(b) number of ears
(c) number of legs
(d) length of hair

68- Bad habits in humans lifestyle include……………..
(a) eating healthy food
(b) doing exercises
(c) drinking more soda
(d) avoid smoking

69- Genes are tiny structures that found in………
(a) the cell nucleus.
(b) the cell membrane
(c) the cell wall
(d) mitochondria

Concept 4.2

70- All of the following are components of soil except………..
(a) Water
(b) Air
(c) Glass
(d) Organic matter

71- One of the characteristics of sandy soil is……………….
(a) Its grains are small
(b) Its grains are large
(c) Its color is gray
(d) It retains water

72- The building unit of the rocks that make up the soil…………………
(a) Light
(b) Air
(c) Organic materials
(d) Minerals

73- The two main factors in soil formation……………
(a) Weathering and erosion
(b) The sun and the moon
(c) Water and air
(d) Earthquakes and volcanoes

74- The .... is the thin, fragmented Earth's crust which contains many organisms
(a) Desertification (b) Overcutting
(c) Soil (d) overgrazing

75- When a quantity of water was poured on various types of soil, it was found that the amount of leaking water from the sandy soil is………………
(a) Fast (b) Medium
(c) slow (d) very slow

76- The............. soil filters water from impurities and pollutants
(a) Sand (b) Silt
(c) clay (d) rocky

77- The downward movement of soil minerals due to rainfall causes……….
(a) formation of a hard layer (b) loose soil
(c) fertile soil (d) dry soil

78- Grasslands such as savannas are characterized by being…………..
(a) Dry and loose (b) Hard
(c) Wet (d) rocky

79- Swamps are characterized by being………………..
(a) Dry (b) Wet
(c) Sandy and Loose (d) Extremely Hot

80- Grasses grow in a .... environment
(a) High porosity (b) low porosity
(c) water-retaining (d) highly humid

81- The presence of different types of soil is due to the effect of……..and types of ……………. found in this soil
(a) climate-water (b) sunlight-rocks
(c) water-rocks (d) climate - rocks

82- Soil is important for plants as…………….
(a) it provides them with nutrients and minerals
(b) it provides the home for some animals.
(c) some animals depend on plants in feeding
(d) it contains many small granules of rocks

83- All the following are from organic ingredients of soil, <u>except</u>……………..
(a) Fungi (b) dead plants
(c) Water (d) bacteria

84- The material rich in nutrients and increases the soil fertility is known as…

(a) Decomposers (b) Humus

(c) Sand (d) water

85- Pore spaces of the soil are filled with…………or……….

(a) minerals water (b) air – sand

(c) minerals sand (d) water-air.

86- Silt particles are larger than ....and smaller than……….

(a) clay particles - sand particles (b) sand particles - clay particles

(c) big rocks-clay particles (d) sand particles - big rocks

87- When the soil contains large amount of sand particles, the flow of water will……

(a) not change (b) Increase

(c) Decrease (d) stop

88- ……………...soil contains large amount of sand particles

(a) Sand (b) Silt

(c) Clay (d) Fertile

89- The soil that retains medium amount of water becomes…………….

(a) more fertile (b) less fertile

(c) unsuitable for planting (d) very dry

90- Silt soil contains ………particles and its color is……………..

(a) large – yellow (b) medium-dark

(c) large – dark (d) medium - gray

91- Clay soil allows water to flow………..as it has………pore spaces between its particles

(a) fast-small (b) slowly-large

(c) slowly-small (d) fast-large

92- The color of sand soil is……………

(a) Yellow (b) Gray

(c) Black (d) red

93- Waterlogged soil contains…………. amount of air and this doesn't help…………. to grow

(a) Large – animals (b) Little – animals

(c) little – roots (d) large – flowers

94- Grassland in savanna contains…………..soil

(a) dry sand (b) dry silt
(c) wet sand (d) wet clay

95- Bogs contain………..soil that retains………..amount of water

(a) silt-medium (b) sand-large
(c) clay-large (d) clay-medium

96- …………and………….are the most common animals that live in bogs

(a) Mosquitos-frogs (b) Lions-tigers
(c) Gazelles zebra (d) Lions frogs

97- From the natural factors that increase soil fertility is.......

(a) Volcanoes (b) Earthquakes
(c) Diseases (d) Desertification

98- Which of the following is a method of soil conservation?

(a) Digging tunnels (b) Pollution
(c) Removing plants (d) Increasing land slope

99- From the factors that lead to the destruction of natural habitat due to human activity…………….

(a) forests cutting (b) Floods
(c) Volcanoes (d) Fires of forests

100- When plants and animals are unable to adapt, they may face the danger of…

(a) Extinction (b) Increasing in their numbers
(c) Doubling in their numbers (d) All of the previous

101- Soil can be become healthy by using………….

(a) natural fertilizers (b) Pesticides
(c) chemical fertilizers (d) burning organic

102- Which of the following does not cause soil desertification?

(a) Regular irrigation (b) Drought
(c) forest overcutting (d) Overgrazing

103- All of the following are factors that lead to soil degradation except

(a) decomposers (b) Overgrazing
(c) chemical fertilizers (d) removing forests

Question 2 Put (✓) or (×) To the following statement

Concept 3.1

1)	Drying up of water in the large salt lake in Turkey is due to condensation process.	( )
2)	Flamingos immigrate to a salt lake in Turkey, but it suddenly dried.	( )
3)	The flamingos feed on algae in the fresh water	( )
4)	Climate changes affect the breeding of flamingos	( )
5)	Solar energy is distributed in equal amounts on the earth surface	( )
6)	Evaporation is the transformation of water from a liquid to a gas	( )
7)	The runoff is the flow of water under earth surface after precipitation	( )
8)	Oceans are the main source of evaporation in water cycle	( )
9)	Climate changes effect on water cycle	( )
10)	The evaporation process occurs by losing energy	( )
11)	The wind transfers energy between water reservoirs on the earth surface	( )
12)	The wind is formed by cold air rises up word then replaced by hot air	( )
13)	Earth revolving is a reason for wind direction determination	( )
14)	Heat transfers from hot water to cold water	( )
15)	The volume of water in a puddle increases by increasing the runoff	( )
16)	Water cycle drives to conserve water percentage on Earth	( )

17)	The convection causes water to move through the water cycle in nature	( )
18)	Hot air is more dense than cold water.	( )
19)	The convection currents moves vertically	( )
20)	Warm moist air is denser than cold one	( )
21)	Dropping water level in lakes as a result evaporation	( )
22)	Transferring of energy in the water cycle causes increasing or decreasing of water level in some lakes	( )
23)	Hottest regions are regions in which the evaporation process is the greatest	( )
24)	Winds cause ocean currents that transport water to different places on Earth's surface.	( )
25)	The two factors that control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy	( )
26)	Glaciers move from the top of mountains to the bottom of mountains due to the effect of gravity	( )
27)	The motion of air from one place to another leads to changing of water vapor into water in the air.	( )
28)	The weather in the area near the equator is very cold due to falling of sun rays perpendicular on Earth's surface.	( )
29)	When the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface, they will distribute on a large area giving low effect of heat.	( )
30)	Using solar panels is a way of developing farming methods	( )
31)	A rain shadow occurs in the windward side	( )
32)	Atmospheric pressure decreases as we going higher	( )
33)	Weather is an atmosphere condition during long period of time	( )

Concept 3.2

34)	Atmosphere properties at the top of a mountain differ than its properties at the bottom	( )
35)	Sand loses heat faster than water	( )
36)	Water reservoirs lose heat slowly	( )
37)	In deserts, temperature during the day and the night are very high	( )
38)	The spinning of the paper spirals over a lit lamp indicates the occurrence of convection currents	( )
39)	The barometer is used to determine air pressure	( )
40)	All places on Earth surfaces receive the same amount of sunlight which causes the diversity of climate	( )
41)	Water loses its heat slower than sands	( )
42)	The anemometer is used in determine air pressure	( )
43)	The main challenge that faces people in deserts, is the low amount of water	( )
44)	Solar energy and wind turbines can be used to operate desert farms	( )
45)	The properties of the atmosphere at the top of a mountain and at its bottom are similar	( )
46)	Reusing water is a useful way to irrigate crops in desert farms	( )
47)	Humidity represents the amount of moisture presents in the air	( )
48)	The temperatures of both water and sand Increase at the same rate when they are exposed to the same amount of heat	( )
49)	Mapping data means representing data about weather conditions on a map	( )
50)	Sometimes meteorologist could not predict the weather due to unexpected quick changes happen in the weather condition	( )



51)	When air is cold its molecules spread away from each other's	( )
52)	Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such desert	( )
53)	The color of the fur is considered a structural adaptation (Concept 4.1)	( )
54)	The size of the organism's natural habitat does not affect its growth	( )
55)	The size of a living organism is one of the traits that is not affected by genetic factors.	( )
56)	The body of the emperor penguin is covered with a thin layer of skin to overcome the low temperature	( )
57)	Around each eye of an Emperor penguin, there is a circle of skin that doesn't have any feathers	( )
58)	Acacia trees and palms are adapted to live in desert environment	( )
59)	The skin of a poison dart frog cannot protect it from predators	( )
60)	Biotic factors of an ecosystem include sunlight, air and water	( )
61)	The light is one of the biotic factors, which affects the plant's growth	( )
62)	Ecosystems contain biotic factors and abiotic factors	( )
63)	The amount of light affects the growth of plants	( )
64)	Water resources in desert include a little amount of groundwater, small water pools and dew	( )
65)	Some flowering plants may produce fruits when the days are longer than nights in some environments	( )
66)	Chrysanthemum plant can produce flowers when the nights are longer than days.	( )
67)	All living organisms inherited traits from their parents	( )

68)	All Birman cats have white, very short and silky hair	( )
69)	There is no Sphynx cat has long hair like Birman cat	( )
70)	Environmental and genetic factors affect the behaviors, structure and the growth of living organisms	( )
71)	Genes carry inherited traits from parents to their offspring	( )
72)	Humus increases soil fertility (Concept 4.2)	( )
73)	Water is one of the essential components of soil.	( )
74)	Soil is composed of a mixture of organic materials only	( )
75)	The large particles in the soil make it more water-retentive	( )
76)	One of the characteristics of sandy soil is the large size of its particles and its low water retention	( )
77)	Drinking soda and smoking are some bad habits that positively affect your health.	( )
78)	There are many types of soil on Earth	( )
79)	All types of soil are similar in color and texture	( )
80)	The soil contains organic and inorganic ingredients	( )
81)	Wind and water help in formation of the soil	( )
82)	Running water is the only factor that breaks down rocks causing soil erosion	( )
83)	Decomposers play an important role in recycling the nutrients to the soil	( )
84)	All components of the soil can be seen by naked eye	( )

85)	The size of sand particles is smaller than silt and clay particles.	( )
86)	By increasing the amount of pore spaces between the particles of soil, it can retain more amount of water.	( )
87)	Silt soil has medium-sized particles	( )
88)	The soil that keeps its organic materials becomes unsuitable for planting	( )
89)	Clay soil has a gray color while sand soil has a yellow color	( )
90)	Water flows through sand soil faster than in clay soil	( )
91)	Waterlogged soil contains very little air for roots to grow	( )
92)	Grassland ecosystem supports large herbivorous like gazelles with food	( )
93)	Savannas are wetland ecosystems	( )
94)	Bog ecosystem has very hot temperature	( )
95)	The climate does not affect the properties of the soil	( )
96)	Removing vegetation plant cover protects the soil from erosion	( )
97)	The entrance of invasive species positively affects the natural habitat	( )
98)	The natural habitat is a place where living organisms live and their needs are available in it	( )

Question 3 Complete the following sentences

1)	Flamingos migrate to the large Salt Lake in Turkey when the weather becomes (…………), and they feed on (…………). which are found in this lake.

2)	Formation of fog is due to the (…………) of water vapor on a field in early morning
3)	Water is changed from (…………) state into (…………) state during evaporation process
4)	The movement of water through different water reservoirs on Earth is called the (…………)
5)	Transpiration is a form of.(…………) process, while condensation takes place by the decrease in the (…………)energy
6)	Water vapor comes out from plant leaves through the (…………)
7)	When (……………………) in air hits a cold glass of juice, it will condense
8)	When the water droplets in the clouds become too heavy, it causes(…………) process
9)	The moist air contains a large amount of (……………………)
10)	When a gas or a liquid is heated, its density will (…………)
11)	The (…………) air rises up.
12)	The weather of the regions near equator is more (…………)
13)	The (…………) is considered the main drive the cycling of wind around Earth
14)	The (…………) air goes down
15)	The tiny water droplets have condensed out of the air forming (…………)
16)	Water collects in some water reservoirs such as (…………),(…………)and living organisms
17)	Heat can transfer through Earth's atmosphere due to the effect of (…………)currents
18)	The difference in the (…………) and (…………) in water of oceans and atmosphere occurs due to the unequal heating of land and oceans



19)	Fresh water changes into water vapor when it (…………)thermal energy, while fresh water changes into (…………)when it loses thermal energy
20)	Rain water is collected in oceans by the effect of (…………)force
21)	The weather of the area far away from the equator is (…………)because the sun rays fall (…………)on Earth's surface at this area
22)	Cold water has more (…………)than warm water, so it moves under the warm water
23)	The direction of wind is determined by the amount of (…………) received by Earth and (…………) of Earth
24)	The water level of a lake decreases as a result of (…………)
25)	From the environmental challenge that faces flamingos is (……………………)
26)	Solar energy may distribute to (…………) regions and (…………) Regions
27)	The two basic factors for water cycle are (…………) and (……………………)
28)	The direction of wind is determined by two factors (……………………)and (…………)
29)	The(…………)air forms deserts
30)	The convection currents move in(…………) direction
31)	When we put a blue jar with hot water on the top of a red jar with cold water, the colors (…………)
32)	The condensation process is accompanied with (…………) energy
33)	The processes that need gaining energy of water in water reservoirs are (…………) and (…………)
34)	The amount of rain that falls on deserts is (…………) than that falls on other biomes Concept 3.2

35)	When air is heated, it (............)
36)	The thermometer is uses in measuring (............)
37)	Devices that carry the measurement tools are (............) , (............) and (............)
38)	Using (............) is the most effective way in analyzing the collected data
39)	The very tall mountains often have two sides, one is(............)wind and the other is (............) of wind
40)	One of the characteristics of desert soil it is a (............) fertility soil
41)	Air pressure at the top of the mountain is (............)than air pressure at the bottom of the mountain
42)	Meteorologists use (............) to track thunder storms and hurricanes
43)	The (............) device is used in determine air pressure.
44)	The scientist who studies the changes of Earth's (............) is called meteorologist
45)	At the bottom of a mountain, the air density is(............)than that at its top.
46)	Farmers in desert may use the(............) energy produced from the Sun to power their farms.
47)	When the hot and humid air meet the cold and dry air, the (............)air rises.
48)	At noon, sand gets hot in a (............) time than water
49)	The temperatures of both water and sand (............) in the presence of a source of heat
50)	The thermometer is used to measure (............) while the barometer is used to measure (............)
51)	Gases and liquids expand by (............) and contract by cooling

52)	The horizontal movement of air is called (…………), whereas the vertical movement of air is called (…………)
53)	Extreme hot temperatures for a long period of time, may cause (…………)
54)	Heavy rain for a long period of time, may cause (…………)
55)	Sandstorms (…………) the chances of car accidents.
56)	Dust storms (…………) the water quality in irrigation canals
57)	Floods result in formation of (…………) lands.
58)	Strong winds may blow up sand from a (…………)area such as deserts
59)	Among the components of the abiotic soil are (…………) and (……………………..and (…………) Concept 4.1
60)	The particles of clay soil are (…………) size
61)	The process of transforming rocks from one place to another is known as (…………)
62)	The two main processes in soil formation are (…………) and (…………)
63)	The palm tree adapts with (…………) of water in the desert
64)	Fish migration is considered one of the (…………) adaptation
65)	From the environmental factors affecting living organisms are (…………) and (…………)
66)	The (…………) adaptation of the organism is related to its body structure.
67)	The thorns on the stems of some plants are considered (…………) adaptation
68)	The leaves of plants in the Western Desert are (…………)

69)	It is considered (.........................) one of the reasons for birds returning to their habitat
70)	The (............) plant grows when the day time is shorter than the night time
71)	Light is considered one of the (............) factors
72)	The factors that influence the formation of the human internally and externally are: (............) , (............) and (............)
73)	The Sphinx cat and the Birman cat belong to the (............) cats
74)	The (............) of the cell carries the genetic genes
75)	The survival of living organisms despite difficult conditions is related to the (............) factors
76)	Emperor penguin lives in (............) and it has a thick (............) and its skin is covered with dense (............) to keep its body warm
77)	African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any (............) around each of its eyes.
78)	Light, air and water are (............) needs for plants to grow
79)	Plants respond to the amount of (............) and dark they receive daily to grow
80)	Hot deserts have a little amount of (............) far below the ground surface
81)	All living organisms inherited (............) factors which transferred from parents to their offspring
82)	The type of cats that inherits its hairless body from its parents, is known as (............) cats
83)	Color and place of the flower are two inherited (............) in plants
84)	The way of your earlobes hang and the length of your fingers are two (............) traits controlled by (............) that are found in the cell nucleus

85)	Sand (……………………and (…………) particles are products of rocks weathering
86)	The soil is composed of many inorganic ingredients as (…………) and minerals
87)	The building units of rocks are called (…………)
88)	Organic material in the soil includes the remains of dead (…………) and (…………)
89)	During rainfall, the soil of humid areas retains (…………) amount of water
90)	When water level increases in some humid areas it becomes (…………) soil that contains a little amount of (…………)
91)	Sandy soil is (…………) and loose soil, so large trees can't grow in it.
92)	Savannas are (…………) ecosystem that contains dry (sand) soil
93)	Herbivores like gazelles can live in (…………) ecosystem that has grasses and small plants
94)	In the natural habitat (…………) (…………) and (…………) are available as necessary resources for the survival of living organisms
95)	From the properties of using sustainable soil are (…………) and (…………)
96)	To reduce water pollution resulting from the increase in population and industries (…………)
97)	One of the factors that increasing erosion (…………)
98)	Soil fertility can be restored by adding (…………)

Question 4 Write the scientific term for each of the following — Concept 3.1

1)	The main source of energy that affects the water cycle	( )
2)	It is the process in which matter changes from gas state to liquid state.	( )
3)	It is the step in which water flows along Earth's surface into the river and then into the ocean or sea	( )
4)	They are the places of storing water on Earth	( )
5)	A process that plants get rid of exceeds water in water vapor form through spores	( )
6)	The process that occurs when the water droplets which forming clouds become heavier and fall down by gravity.	( )
7)	A liquid turns inti a gas by gaining energy	( )
8)	The force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on Earth	( )
9)	It is the process which helps in formation of clouds in the sky	( )
10)	The cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to Earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow	( )
11)	It is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down	( )
12)	It is caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas	( )
13)	It is the main source that is responsible for warming of air and forming wind.	( )
14)	Large areas of land that are formed due to the effect of dry air.	( )

15)	A process that causes entering water to the atmosphere in a form of water vapor	( )
16)	A phenomenon that occurs as a result of descending warm and dry air at the dry side of a coastal mountain range. Concept 3.2	( )
17)	The side of mountain ranges at coastal regions that faces the coast	( )
18)	The side of mountain ranges at coastal regions in which the rain shadow phenomenon occurs	( )
19)	The scientist who uses a variety of tools and instruments to study and forecast weather	( )
20)	The device that is used to measure atmospheric pressure	( )
21)	The device that is used to measure temperature.	( )
22)	It is a type of maps that meteorologists use to collect and analyze data about weather.	( )
23)	The falling of snow to the Earth's surface, when water droplets in clouds are changed into ice crystals	( )
24)	The vertical movement of air in the atmosphere	( )
25)	The horizontal movement of air in the atmosphere	( )
26)	The tool that is used to measure the intensity and speed of precipitation	( )
27)	The tool that is used to measure the amount of rain in a certain area	( )
28)	The force that pulls big and heavy water droplets toward the ground causing precipitation	( )
29)	It is a natural phenomenon in which extreme dry and hot weather affect an area for a long period of time	( )
30)	It is a natural phenomenon in which the level of water in a river increases until it overflows onto its banks	( )

31)	It is a natural phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduces the visibility during driving cars	( )
32)	The weight of the air above a location Or The amount of force that air effects on the surrounding environment	( )
33)	The amount of water vapor that presents in air	( )
34)	The science of studying and predicting the weather	( )
35)	The seasonal migration of animals from one place to another and considered a behavioral adaptation Concept 4.1	( )
36)	A process in which a living organism is able to live in a way that enables it to survive	( )
37)	Factors that determine the structure and characteristics of a living organism and are passed from parents to offspring.	( )
38)	They are the living organisms in the ecosystem, such as plants and animals	( )
39)	A behavior or any way acts by a living organism to survive.	( )
40)	An environmental factor that affects plant growth and food formation	( )
41)	Plants give fruits when the days are longer than the nights	( )
42)	The information that is transmitted of the cell nucleus to the next generations	( )
43)	A plant that grows faster when the daytime is shorter than the nighttime	( )
44)	An organelle in the cell which is responsible for reproduction and the construction of cell-specific information	( )

45)	It contains biotic factors and abiotic factors that interact with each other.	( )
46)	It is a desert biome that has a cold climate all the year	( )
47)	It is the factor that controls which trait get inherited from parents to their offspring	( )
48)	A type of cats that have long, silky hair with different colors	( )
49)	A type of cats that doesn't have the genetic factor of long hair	( )
50)	They are external factors that affect our health, and we might not able to control them	( )
51)	They are responsible for determining the body feature, and present in the cell nucleus Concept 4.2	)
52)	Traits that play an important role in determining the shape and structure of an organism	( )
53)	The spaces between soil particles that are filled with water or air	( )
54)	Soil with medium-cohesion granules and a gray color	( )
55)	Organic components rich in nutrients that increase soil fertility	( )
56)	Environmental cleaners decompose dead organisms, whether plants or animals.	( )
57)	The loose surface layer of the earth	( )
58)	A type of soil which is characterized by large particle size and low water retention	( )
59)	The process of transforming fertile lands into dry and unproductive lands	( )
60)	An ecosystem characterized by moist soil where mosquitoes and frogs are increased	( )

61)	The practice of excessive grazing of animals on grasslands or pasture	( )
62)	Continuous and random deforestation	( )
63)	The building blocks of rocks	( )
64)	The process that breaks down rock into small particles	( )
65)	The dark (black) soil that can retain large amount of water.	( )
66)	A type of soil that retains medium amount of water and has medium pore spaces between its practices	( )
67)	Grassland ecosystems that contain dry sand soil and are common in central Africa	( )
68)	Living organisms that live in their original habitat and have adapted to the environment	( )
69)	A place that living organisms live in it and where the necessary resources for their survival are available.	( )
70)	A phenomenon that leads to soil degradation and turns it into a desert	( )
71)	New types of living organisms enter the natural habitat and negatively affect it	( )
72)	It is the depletion of one of the natural resources provided by the habitat or taken away entirely	( )
73)	Types of living organisms enter the ecosystem and cause a disturbance	( )

Question 5 Give reason for the following

Concept 3.1

1. Ice crystals and water droplets in clouds fall back again to earth
   - ....
2. Water percolates down into the ground
   - ....
3. Living organisms are considered a part of water cycle on earth surface
   - ....

4. Deserts get very little rain

- ……………………………………………………………………………

5. The occurrence of evaporation process.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

6. The temperature differs around the world

……………………………………………………………………………

7. The regions near the two poles are very cold

- ……………………………………………………………………………

8. The regions near the equator are very hot

- ……………………………………………………………………………

9. Drying up of the large Salt Lake in Turkey in summer season

- ……………………………………………………………………………

10. Formation of fog in the early morning.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

11. Changing of water from one state to another

- ……………………………………………………………………………

12. Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot

- ……………………………………………………………………………

13. Changing of some amount of water in water bodies into water vapor

- ……………………………………………………………………………

14. About 10% of water vapor in air comes from plants.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

15. Formation of clouds in the sky.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

16. Hot air moves upward above cold air

- ……………………………………………………………………………

17. The difference in temperature and densities in water of oceans and atmosphere.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

18. The water cycle is very important for all living organisms on Earth's surface

- ……………………………………………………………………………

19. Dry air forms deserts.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

20. On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stays above cold water without mixing

- ……………………………………………………………………………

21. The formation of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by Earth

- ……………………………………………………………………………

22. When hot air loses its heat, it descends.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

Concept 3.2

23. Snow forms on the top of the mountain while the water remain liquid at the bottom

- ……………………………………………………………………………

24. Meteorologists represent weather forecasts as probability ratios

- ……………………………………………………………………………

25. Desert farming faces many difficulties

- ……………………………………………………………………………

26. The land of the side of a coastal mountain range that is away from the coast is usually dry

- ……………………………………………………………………………

27. In the summer days at noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach but we can swim in the sea water

- ……………………………………………………………………………

28. Sometimes meteorologists could not predict the weather of next days.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

29. We put thermometer in weather ballon.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

30. When air is heated, it expands

- ……………………………………………………………………………

31. Convection currents in the atmosphere are considered as vertical movements of air

- ……………………………………………………………………………

32. The bigger and heavier water droplets are falling down to the Earth's surface causing precipitation

- ……………………………………………………………………………

33. Extreme weather phenomena became more stronger in many places around the world

- ……………………………………………………………………………

34. Floods have some benefits

- ……………………………………………………………………………

35. Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health

- ……………………………………………………………………………

36. Flooding is more dangerous if the ground is frozen

- ……………………………………………………………………………

37. It is easy to see a sandstorm from a long distance.

- ……………………………………………………………………………

Concept 4.1

38. How do the environmental factors affect the growth of living organisms?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

39. Plants manage to adapt to warm and dry climates?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

40. How can the Dorcas gazelle camouflage in the desert?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

41. Birds migrate at different times of the year?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

42. Why do some plants have long roots?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

43. The variation in length and smoothness of the fur of cats of the same kind?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

44. Some plants have shallow, short roots.?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

45. African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feather around each of its eyes?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

46. Poison dart frog has colorful poisonous skin?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

47. A Birman kitten has a long and silky hair?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

48. Sphynx cat doesn't have long hair?

- ....

49. Your lifestyle choices affect your health?

- ....

50. Why does the type of soil vary from one environment to another?

Concept 4.2

- ....

51. Decomposers play an important role in keeping the balance of the ecosystem?

- ....

52. Clay soil acts as a water filter?

- ....

53. Potatoes can be planted in sandy soil?

- ....

54. Farmers use animal manure to restore the soil?

- ....

55. Soil is very important for plants?

- ....

56. Importance of humus for soil and plants?

- ....

57. Water can flow very fast through sand soil?

- ....

58. Clay soil can retain more amount of water?

- ....

59. Large trees can't grow in savanna grassland ecosystems?

- ....

60. The soil in a bog ecosystem is wet most of the time?

- ....

61. Over population growth may lead to the destruction of natural habitats?

- ....

62. Why do plants and animals depend on the soil?

- ....

63. Adding sand and clay help in soil restoration

- ....

Question 6 What happen when

Concept 3.1

1. Place a blue jar with hot water on the top of a red jar with cold water (relative to mixing colors)
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
2. The difference of air particles temperature (relative to convection currents)
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
3. Very dry wind blows over an area of the land
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
4. The difference of air particles temperature (relative to movement)
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
5. Water of seas and oceans gains large amount of thermal energy.
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
6. The snow when sunlight falls on it
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
7. You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag, then put this plant in the direct sunlight for awhile
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
8. Moist air touches a cold bottle of water
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
9. Water vapor in air condenses in the sky
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
10. The water droplets in the clouds become very heavy
    - ……………………………………………………………………………
11. The weather if the sun rays fall very inclined on an area
    - ……………………………………………………………………………
12. The air temperature if there is no wind on Earth
    - ……………………………………………………………………………
13. The movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air in an area
    - ……………………………………………………………………………
14. The evaporation of water in the lake increases
    - ……………………………………………………………………………
15. A lake is subjected to very hot temperature
    - ……………………………………………………………………………



16. Water runs off the land

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

17. Rising higher in relation to atmospheric pressure and temperature

Concept 3.2

- ……………………………………………………………………………………
…

18. The air cools and water vapor condenses at the sky

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

19. The amount of water vapor in the air increases

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

20. Putting a lit lamp is placed 5 cm away from a beaker contains sand and another beaker contains the same amount of water?(in terms of which one heats up faster?)

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

21. Placing a paper spiral over a turned off lamp.

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

22. Sand and water at night after they exposed to sunlight at the day

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

23. The severe decreasing in temperature in some places precipitation

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

24. The temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for 15 minutes

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

25. The temperature of hot sand in aa desert at night

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

26. The water movements when boiling it in a pot

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

27. The buildings when they are subjected to strong floods

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

28. The solar panels when dust accumulates on them.

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

29. If the poison dart frog doesn't have big eyes.

Concept 4.1

\- ……………………………………………………………………………………

30. Lack of light for plant growth

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

31. If the Arctic fox does not have a thick fur

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

32. when a green plant is placed away from a source of sunlight (in terms of growth direction)

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

33. There are no healthcare services available in some places

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

34. The plants in an ecosystem, if they receive too intense light

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

35. Two similar plants, if they are exposed to the same intensity and duration of light

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

36. African penguin, if it has dense feathers around each of its eyes.

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

37. The genetic factor of hairless body trait is transferred from Sphynx cat's parents to their offspring

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

38. The inherited traits are transferred from desert plants to another through generations.

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

39. If the soil particles are large in size

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

Concept 4.2

40. when animal manure is added to the soil?

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

41. When the temperature rises with respect to the soil?

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

42. Heavy rain falls on the soil (in terms of the presence of minerals in the soil).

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

43. Heavy rain falls on the soil (in terms of the amount of air in the soil)

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

44. heavy rain falls down on the soil (in terms of nutrients)?

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

45. The plants if the soil becomes unhealthy

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

46. The soil if the temperature in the environment increases

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

47. The soil if it does not contain any decomposer organisms

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

48. The rocks if they are affected by the weathering process

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

49. The soil fertility if the soil hold medium amount of water

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

50. The soil when there is much water in a humid area

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

51. To living organisms if resources are decreased in an area?

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

52. when matters are burned at extremely high temperatures by using large amounts of coal?

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

53. to living organisms if resources are decreased in an area?

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

Question 7 correct underline word

1)	In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is <u>runoff</u>	( )
2)	Falling of hail in coolest regions is an example of <u>evaporation</u> process.	( )
3)	The amount of thermal energy that reaches the water bodies on Earth's surface affects the rate of <u>condensation</u> process in the water cycle	( )
4)	<u>Electricity</u> is the force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on Earth.	( )
5)	Dry air causes the formation of large areas of <u>rainforests</u> around Earth's surface	( )

6)	When the air is heated, it moves <u>forward</u>.	( )
7)	Wind is formed due to <u>electric generators</u> that reaches Earth from the Sun.	( )
8)	One of the natural factors that increase soil fertility is <u>earthquakes</u>	( )
9)	<u>Removing vegetation cover</u> preserves the soil from erosion	( )
10)	<u>Floods</u> are one of the factors that lead to the destruction of natural habitats due to human activity	( )
11)	Hurricanes cause the destruction of the natural habitat due to <u>human</u> activity	( )
12)	<u>Large trees</u> grow in highly porous soil	( )
13)	Frogs are considered the most common animals living in <u>desert soil</u>	( )
14)	The tomato crop benefits whenever the irrigation is <u>varied</u>	( )

Question 8 Various questions

1. A farmer noticed heavy rainfall on his farm and he wanted to determine the amount of rain in this area. What device is used for that? (…………..)
2. Rearrange the following steps that show how does wind form
   (1) ……………………………………………………………………………
   (2) ……………………………………………………………………………
   (3) ……………………………………………………………………………
3. Explain the importance of convection currents?
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
4. How does the amount of solar energy effect the transpiration rate of plant leaves?
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
5. What is the relation between the convection and the condensation?
   - ……………………………………………………………………………
   - ……………………………………………………………………………

6. Explain the role of gravity in water cycle in the nature.?
- ……………………………………………………………………………
7. Explain the role of the sun in water cycle in the nature
- ……………………………………………………………………………
8. Mention the steps of studying weather ?
(1) ……………………………………………………………………………
(2) ……………………………………………………………………………
(3) ……………………………………………………………………………
9. Mention the importance of weather radar?
- ……………………………………………………………………………
10. Explain the importance of weather balloons?
- ……………………………………………………………………………
11. Explain The negative effects of sand storm blowing?
- ……………………………………………………………………………
12. Explain The negative effects of flooding?
- ……………………………………………………………………………
13. Explain methods that farmers created to overcome desert soil?
(1) ……………………………………………………………………………
(2) ……………………………………………………………………………
(3) ……………………………………………………………………………
14. What is the reason the occurrence of sandstorms?
- ……………………………………………………………………………
15. What are the main stages of water cycle in nature?
(1) ……………………………………………………………………………
16. Identify some traits of a living organism that are determined by genetic factors?
(1) ……………………………………………………………………………
(2) ……………………………………………………………………………
(3) ……………………………………………………………………………
17. How do genetic factors affect the growth of living organisms?
- ……………………………………………………………………………
18. Explain the reasons for bird migration?
- ……………………………………………………………………………

19. Mention the different environmental factors that help living organisms to grow?

(1) ……………………………………………………………………………

(2) ……………………………………………………………………………

20. Mention the effects of

1- Drought:

……………………………………………………………………………

2- Sand storms: -

……………………………………………………………………………

3- Flooding: -

……………………………………………………………………………

21. Cross out the odd word

(1) Lizards – Palms - Opuntia - Frog

(2) Human-Air - Plants - Animals

(3) Sunlight - Plants - Water- Soil

22. Compare between the Sphinx cat and the Birman cat in terms of :

- The hair : ……………………………………………………………
- The kind ……………………………………………………………

23. Explain: It was found that the children have the same eye color as the father?

- ……………………………………………………………………………

24. A farmer noticed heavy rainfall on his farm and he wanted to determine the amount of rain in this area. What device is used for that?

……………………………………………………………………………

25. Explain the effect of climate on wet soil (in terms of nutrients)?

……………………………………………………………………………

26. Explain the effect of hot climate on clay soil (in terms of water permeability)?

……………………………………………………………………………

27. Decomposers work to maintain the balance of the ecosystem. Explain that?

……………………………………………………………………………

28. Determine the importance of soil for plants and animals?

……………………………………………………………………………

29. Determine the importance of soil for plants?

……………………………………………………………………………

30. Determine the importance of soil for other organisms?

……………………………………………………………………………

31. Determine the importance of soil for human and animal?

……………………………………………………………………………………

32. Compare between: sandy soil and clay soil in terms of:

Water retention (sand retain small amount of water while clay retain more amount) ?

-Color

……………………………………………………………………………………

-The characteristics of the soil affect plant growth. Explain that

……………………………………………………………………………………

33. Why speed is considered an adaptation for animals in the savanna forests?

……………………………………………………………………………………

34. Question three: Correct the following statements

a- The soil is formed from a single distinct layer

……………………………………………………………………………………

b- The percentage of deserts in the world is decreasing.

……………………………………………………………………………………

35. What can be done to slow down soil erosion?

- ……………………………………………………………………………………

36. Mention the reasons for the destruction of natural habitats by human?

1. ……………………………………………………………………………………
2. ……………………………………………………………………………………
3. ……………………………………………………………………………………

Model 1

1)A) Complete the following sentence

1. The two basic fractors for water cycle are ( ), ( )
2. In data analysis stage, we use ( ) to represent data and share in formation

B) correct the undrlined word

- The <u>sphynx cat</u> is characterized by its abundent for ( )

2)A) Choose the correct answer

1) The building unit of rocks that make up soil…………
   (a) Light (b) Air
   (c) organic materials (d) minerals
2) Grass lands such as Savannas are characteriza by being………………
   (a) Hard (b) Wet
   (c) Rocky (d) Dry and lose

B) Mention the important of weather radar

- ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3)A) put (✓) (✗)

1. Drought is the rise of water level above the river banes ( )

B) write the Scientific term of each of the following

1. New types of living organisms enter the natural habitat and negatively affect it (......................)
2. The transformation of fertile lands into dry and un Productive lands (..................)

Model 2

1) A) put (✓) (✗)

1. The climate does not affect the properties of the soil (   )
2. The anemometer is used in determine air Pressure (   )

B) Give reason for

1. Farmers use animals manure to restore the soil
   - ....
   ....
2. the regions near the two poles are very cold
   - ....
   ....

2) (A) write the scientific term of each of the hollowing

1) The amount of water vapor that Present in air (....................)
2) The severe shortage of water available in an area (...............)

B) what happens when

1. Accumulation of dust over solar Panels?
   - ....
   ....

3)(A) choose the correct answer

1. The ……………Soil filters water from impurities and Pollatany
   - (a) Sand
   - (b) Silt
   - (c) Rock
   - (d) Clay soil
2. The Birman cat belong to the…………
   - (a) wild cat
   - (b) Domestic cat
   - (c) Pharaoh Cats
   - (d) desert cat

B)Explain the reason for bird migration?

- ....
....

مراجعات النــــخبة

Science

Final Review 2025

Answer form

Science

6th

Primary
Second Term
2025



Prepared by:
Mrs/Menna Hussein

Question 1 choose the correct answer

Concept 3.1

1- The flamingos feed on…………
(a) algae (b) Weed
(c) Mouse (d) rabbit

2- The………… causes liquid water to percolate down into the ground
(a) Gravity (b) heat energy
(c) Light (d) Sound

3- The………..transfers energy between water reservoirs on the earth surface.
(a) wind (b) Gravity
(c) Light (d) Sound

4- The three main steps make up water cycle are………………
(a) Evaporation - condensation – runoff
(c) Melting - condensation – evaporation
(b) Melting - runoff condensation
(d) Precipitation - runoff - evaporation

5- Evaporation refers to the transformation from to state.…state to ……state
(a) a liquid a solid (b) a solid a liquid
(c) a liquid a gas (d) a solid a gas

6- Transpiration represents……………. of water vapor in the air
(a) 5% (b) 10%
(c) 20% (d) 40%

7- The…………..forms when many tiny water droplets together
(a) Rain (b) Cloud
(c) Water vapor (d) Fog

8- In winter, rain falls due to.................. process
(a) Condensation (b) Evaporation
(c) Collection (d) precipitation

9- When water runs through a river then into a sea, this step is called..........
(a) Runoff (b) Condensation
(c) Precipitation (d) Evaporation

10- Large numbers of flamingos migrate and reproduce in the large salty lake in Turkey, when the weather is……………………
(a) Cold (b) Warm
(c) very hot (d) very cold

11- Gathering the water of rains to form stream, rivers or lakes is called……….
(a) Precipitation (b) Condensation
(c) Collection (d) evaporation

12- All the following are examples of water reservoirs on Earth, except………
(a) Seas (b) Glaciers
(c) Moon (d) living organisms

13- Both of.......and…. processes happen due to the decrease of thermal energy
(a) melting-freezing (b) melting-condensation
(c) freezing-condensation (d) melting - evaporation

14- The evaporation of water from the leaves of plants is called…………..
(a) Transpiration (b) Collection
(c) Melting (d) freezing

15- Clouds are formed due to………… process
(a) Melting (b) Collection
(c) condensation (d) precipitation

16- Due to convection, ………..air moves upward above………….. air
(a) cold – hot (b) hot – cold
(c) cold-warm (d) warm-hot

17- Water in oceans changes into………. when water gains thermal energy
(a) liquid water (b) water vapor
c) Snow (d) sleet

18- The weather of the areas near the equator is…………
(a) hot and humid (b) hot and snowy
(c) warm and humid (d) warm and snowy

19- Heat transfers through.......... and gases by…………
(a) liquids – radiation (b) solids – convection
(c) solids – radiation (d) liquids - convection

20- Wind is produced by the help of…………….
(a) water turbine (b) electric generator
(c) solar radiation (d) electric motor.

21- When warm air is cooled, it will move............
(a) Upward (b) Downward
(c) Forward (d) Backward

22- The ………air causes the formation of many desert areas around Earth's surface.

(a) Cold (b) Moisted
(c) Dry (d) dusty

23- The…………….….…is using in determine wind speed

Concept 3.2

(a) Anemometer (b) barometer
(c) Radar (d) thermometer

24- The …………...is the amount of water vapor present in the air

(a) air density (b) atmospheric pressure
(c) humidity (d) temperature

25- The air particles density increases at the …………...of the mountain.

(a) Top (b) Bottom
(c) Middle (d) higher

26- The…….......is one of the tools that designed to carry measuring tools

(a) weather balloons (b) barometer
(c) rain gauge (d) thermometer

27- When heating equal amounts of sand and water, the water is heated.…………........



(a) Faster (b) slower
(c) moderated (d) Both A and C

28- Holding a paper spiral over a lit lamp, the paper spiral....................

(a) Spins (b) doesn't spin
(c) Not change (d) All above

29- To determine the amount of rain falling, we use………………

(a) rain gauge (b) weather balloon
(c) Barometer (d) thermometer

30- ……………..loses heat slowly

(a) Sand (b) water
(c) land (d) All true



31- The ……….…..... is used in determine air pressure

(a) Anemometer (b) barometer
(c) rain gauge (d) thermometer

32- Warm air molecules move…………

(a) Upward (b) downward
(c) Upward and downward (d) Constant

33- Desert farming depends on the maximum use of. ………, as its quantity is very small.

(a) Sand (b) Sunlight

(c) Water (d) winds

34- The density of cold dry air is………… that of hot humid air

(a) more than (b) equal to

(c) less than (d) similar to

35- In rain shadow phenomenon, the dry side of a coastal mountain range is formed due to………………

(a) rising of humid air (b) rising of dry air

(c) descending of humid air. (d) descending of dry air

36- The side of coastal mountain ranges in which humid air moves up when hitting a mountain is the............ side, while the other side is the............ side.

(a) wet – dry (b) dry – wet

(c) dry – dry (d) wet – wet

37- To forecast the weather, the weather data are……………..

(a) collected only

(b) analyzed only

(c) collected and analyzed

(d) collected, analyzed and put it all together

38- …………cannot be used to carry thermometers and barometers into the atmosphere to measure weather conditions

(a) Satellites (b) Weather balloons

(c) Airplanes (d) Birds

39- ……………..is a tool that is used to express the weather conditions

(a) Humidity (b) Weather balloon

(c) Precipitation (d) Wind

40- Convection currents in the atmosphere are controlled by............

(a) precipitation process

(b) moon's rotation

(c) the thermal energy from the Sun

(d) the light energy from the moon



41- Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by…………

(a) Convection (b) Conduction

(c) Reflection (d) absorption

42- The tool that is used to measure the speed of precipitation is…………..
(a) Anemometer (b) Barometer
(c) Thermometer (d) weather radar

43- …………… happens due to the shortage of water in an area for a long period of time
(a) Flooding (b) Snowfall
(c) Drought (d) Sandstorm

44- The increase in the amount of rain for a long period of time may cause……..
(a) Flooding (b) Sandstorm
(c) Drought (d) dust storm

45- Drought affects all the following, except…………….
(a) People (b) Plants
(c) Buildings (d) animals

46- Extreme weather conditions include all the following, except…..
(a) Drought (b) Flooding
(c) Sandstorm (d) sunrise

Concept 4.1

47- Which of the following is not considered from the abiotic factors…
(a) Light (b) Water
(c) Temperature (d) Plant

48- From the behavioral adaptations is…………….
(a) Thick skin (b) Fur
(c) Long ears (d) Bird migration

49- Which of the following does not help plants to survive in desert environments…………………
(a) Thorns (b) Thick roots
(c) Excessive transpiration (d) Small leaves

50- The adaptation of living organisms with the environment leads to…………
(a) Its extinction (b) Its survival
(c) Its population decreasing (d) Its migration

51- The…… helps in the cell to build genetic information between generations
(a) Vacuoles (b) Mitochondria
(c) Chloroplasts (d) Nucleus

52- The ....traits control the shape of the cat's pointed ear
(a) Environmental (b) Abiotic
(c) Living (d) Genetic

53- Some plants, such as……….. bear fruits when the day time is shorter than the night time

(a) Cactus (b) Herbaceous plants
(c) Flowering plants (d) Chrysanthemum

54- The Birman cat belongs to the……….

(a) Wild cats (b) Desert cats
(c) Pharaoh cats (d) Domestic cats

55- All of the following are structural adaptations except ………..

(a) Size of the plant leaves (b) Stem length
(c) Thorns on the plant leaves (d) Direction of plant growth

56- All of the following are lifestyles except………..

(a) Smoking (b) Diet
(c) Exercise (d) Healthcare services

57- Emperor penguin lives in.......... while African penguin lives in………….

(a) coast of South Africa - arctic region
(b) coast of South Africa - Antarctic region
(c) Antarctic region - coast of South Africa
(d) Antarctic region - arctic region.

58- Poison dart frog lives in the …………..environment

(a) Arctic (b) Antarctic
(c) Desert (d) tropical rain forest

59- Abiotic factors in an ecosystem include…………………..

(a) animals and air (b) grasses and soil
(c) living organisms (d) nonliving things

60- Plants, animals and water are…………

(a) biotic factors only (b) abiotic factors only
(c) biotic and abiotic factors (d) behavioral characteristics

61- Plants respond to the amount of……….they receive daily.

(a) light only (b) dark only
(c) light and dark (d) biotic factors

62- Hot deserts have…….rainfall and………amount of groundwater.

(a) little – large (b) heavy – large
(c) heavy-small (d) little - small

63- Transferring of genetic factors happens in……………..

(a) humans only (b) animals only
(c) humans and animals (d) <u>humans, animals and plants</u>

64- All the following are inherited traits in humans, <u>except</u>…………..

(a) eye color (b) nose shape
(c) <u>fur color</u> (d) ear shape

65- Appearance of inherited traits on offspring, is due to passing down……...from their parents

(a) environmental factors (b) Behaviors
(c) <u>genetic factors</u> (d) leaves

66- Birman cats have………………..

(a) very fine hair. (b) <u>long and silky hair.</u>
(c) no hair (d) black feathers

67- Sphynx cats and Birman cats are different in the……………

(a) number of eyes (b) number of ears
(c) number of legs (d) <u>length of hair</u>

68- Bad habits in humans lifestyle include……………..

(a) eating healthy food (b) doing exercises
(c) <u>drinking more soda</u> (d) avoid smoking

69- Genes are tiny structures that found in………

(a) <u>the cell nucleus.</u> (b) the cell membrane
(c) the cell wall (d) mitochondria

Concept 4.2

70- All of the following are components of soil except………..

(a) Water (b) Air
(c) <u>Glass</u> (d) Organic matter

71- One of the characteristics of sandy soil is………………

(a) Its grains are small (b) <u>Its grains are large</u>
(c) Its color is gray (d) It retains water

72- The building unit of the rocks that make up the soil…………………

(a) Light (b) Air
(c) Organic materials (d) <u>Minerals</u>

73- The two main factors in soil formation……………

(a) <u>Weathering and erosion</u> (b) The sun and the moon
(c) Water and air (d) Earthquakes and volcanoes

74- The .... is the thin, fragmented Earth's crust which contains many organisms
(a) Desertification (b) Overcutting
(c) Soil (d) overgrazing

75- When a quantity of water was poured on various types of soil, it was found that the amount of leaking water from the sandy soil is………………
(a) Fast (b) Medium
(c) slow (d) very slow

76- The............. soil filters water from impurities and pollutants
(a) Sand (b) Silt
(c) clay (d) rocky

77- The downward movement of soil minerals due to rainfall causes……….
(a) formation of a hard layer (b) loose soil
(c) fertile soil (d) dry soil

78- Grasslands such as savannas are characterized by being…………..
(a) Dry and loose (b) Hard
(c) Wet (d) rocky

79- Swamps are characterized by being………………..
(a) Dry (b) Wet
(c) Sandy and Loose (d) Extremely Hot

80- Grasses grow in a .... environment
(a) High porosity (b) low porosity
(c) water-retaining (d) highly humid

81- The presence of different types of soil is due to the effect of……..and types of ……………. found in this soil
(a) climate-water (b) sunlight-rocks
(c) water-rocks (d) climate - rocks

82- Soil is important for plants as……………
(a) it provides them with nutrients and minerals
(b) it provides the home for some animals.
(c) some animals depend on plants in feeding
(d) it contains many small granules of rocks

83- All the following are from organic ingredients of soil, <u>except</u>……………..
(a) Fungi (b) dead plants
(c) Water (d) bacteria

84- The material rich in nutrients and increases the soil fertility is known as……

(a) Decomposers (b) <u>Humus</u>
(c) Sand (d) water

85- Pore spaces of the soil are filled with…………or……….

(a) minerals water (b) air – sand
(c) minerals sand (d) <u>water-air.</u>

86- Silt particles are larger than …………and smaller than……….

(a) <u>clay particles - sand particles</u> (b) sand particles - clay particles
(c) big rocks-clay particles (d) sand particles - big rocks

87- When the soil contains large amount of sand particles, the flow of water will……

(a) not change (b) <u>Increase</u>
(c) Decrease (d) stop

88- ……………...soil contains large amount of sand particles

(a) <u>Sand</u> (b) Silt
(c) Clay (d) Fertile

89- The soil that retains medium amount of water becomes…………….

(a) <u>more fertile</u> (b) less fertile
(c) unsuitable for planting (d) very dry

90- Silt soil contains ………particles and its color is…………….

(a) large – yellow (b) medium-dark
(c) large – dark (d) <u>medium - gray</u>

91- Clay soil allows water to flow………..as it has………pore spaces between its particles

(a) fast-small (b) slowly-large
(c) <u>slowly-small</u> (d) fast-large

92- The color of sand soil is……………

(a) <u>Yellow</u> (b) Gray
(c) Black (d) red

93- Waterlogged soil contains…………. amount of air and this doesn't help…………. to grow

(a) Large – animals (b) Little – animals
(c) <u>little – roots</u> (d) large – flowers

94- Grassland in savanna contains………….soil

(a) dry sand (b) dry silt

(c) wet sand (d) wet clay

95- Bogs contain……….soil that retains……….amount of water

(a) silt-medium (b) sand-large

(c) clay-large (d) clay-medium

96- …………and…………are the most common animals that live in bogs

(a) Mosquitos-frogs (b) Lions-tigers

(c) Gazelles zebra (d) Lions frogs

97- From the natural factors that increase soil fertility is.......

(a) Volcanoes (b) Earthquakes

(c) Diseases (d) Desertification

98- Which of the following is a method of soil conservation?

(a) Digging tunnels (b) Pollution

(c) Removing plants (d) Increasing land slope

99- From the factors that lead to the destruction of natural habitat due to human activity…………….

(a) forests cutting (b) Floods

(c) Volcanoes (d) Fires of forests

100- When plants and animals are unable to adapt, they may face the danger of…

(a) Extinction (b) Increasing in their numbers

(c) Doubling in their numbers (d) All of the previous

101- Soil can be become healthy by using…………

(a) natural fertilizers (b) Pesticides

(c) chemical fertilizers (d) burning organic

102- Which of the following does not cause soil desertification?

(a) Regular irrigation (b) Drought

(c) forest overcutting (d) Overgrazing

103- All of the following are factors that lead to soil degradation except

(a) decomposers (b) Overgrazing

(c) chemical fertilizers (d) removing forests

Question 2 Put (✓) or (✗) To the following statement — Concept 3.1

1)	Drying up of water in the large salt lake in Turkey is due to condensation process.	✗
2)	Flamingos immigrate to a salt lake in Turkey, but it suddenly dried.	✗
3)	The flamingos feed on algae in the fresh water	✗
4)	Climate changes affect the breeding of flamingos	✓
5)	Solar energy is distributed in equal amounts on the earth surface	✗
6)	Evaporation is the transformation of water from a liquid to a gas	✓
7)	The runoff is the flow of water under earth surface after precipitation	✗
8)	Oceans are the main source of evaporation in water cycle	✗
9)	Climate changes effect on water cycle	✓
10)	The evaporation process occurs by losing energy	✗
11)	The wind transfers energy between water reservoirs on the earth surface	✓
12)	The wind is formed by cold air rises up word then replaced by hot air	✗
13)	Earth revolving is a reason for wind direction determination	✗
14)	Heat transfers from hot water to cold water	✓
15)	The volume of water in a puddle increases by increasing the runoff	✓
16)	Water cycle drives to conserve water percentage on Earth	✓

17)	The convection causes water to move through the water cycle in nature	✓
18)	Hot air is more dense than cold water.	✗
19)	The convection currents moves vertically	✓
20)	Warm moist air is denser than cold one	✗
21)	Dropping water level in lakes as a result evaporation	✓
22)	Transferring of energy in the water cycle causes increasing or decreasing of water level in some lakes	✓
23)	Hottest regions are regions in which the evaporation process is the greatest	✓
24)	Winds cause ocean currents that transport water to different places on Earth's surface.	✓
25)	The two factors that control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy	✓
26)	Glaciers move from the top of mountains to the bottom of mountains due to the effect of gravity	✓
27)	The motion of air from one place to another leads to changing of water vapor into water in the air.	✓
28)	The weather in the area near the equator is very cold due to falling of sun rays perpendicular on Earth's surface.	✗
29)	When the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface, they will distribute on a large area giving low effect of heat.	✓
30)	Using solar panels is a way of developing farming methods (Concept 3.2)	✓
31)	A rain shadow occurs in the windward side	✗
32)	Atmospheric pressure decreases as we going higher	✓
33)	Weather is an atmosphere condition during long period of time	✗

34)	Atmosphere properties at the top of a mountain differ than its properties at the bottom	✓
35)	Sand loses heat faster than water	✓
36)	Water reservoirs lose heat slowly	✓
37)	In deserts, temperature during the day and the night are very high	✗
38)	The spinning of the paper spirals over a lit lamp indicates the occurrence of convection currents	✓
39)	The barometer is used to determine air pressure	✓
40)	All places on Earth surfaces receive the same amount of sunlight which causes the diversity of climate	✗
41)	Water loses its heat slower than sands	✓
42)	The anemometer is used in determine air pressure	✗
43)	The main challenge that faces people in deserts, is the low amount of water	✓
44)	Solar energy and wind turbines can be used to operate desert farms	✓
45)	The properties of the atmosphere at the top of a mountain and at its bottom are similar	✗
46)	Reusing water is a useful way to irrigate crops in desert farms	✓
47)	Humidity represents the amount of moisture presents in the air	✓
48)	The temperatures of both water and sand Increase at the same rate when they are exposed to the same amount of heat	✗
49)	Mapping data means representing data about weather conditions on a map	✓
50)	Sometimes meteorologist could not predict the weather due to unexpected quick changes happen in the weather condition	✓

51)	When air is cold its molecules spread away from each other's	✗
52)	Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such desert	✓
53)	The color of the fur is considered a structural adaptation (Concept 4.1)	✓
54)	The size of the organism's natural habitat does not affect its growth	✗
55)	The size of a living organism is one of the traits that is not affected by genetic factors.	✗
56)	The body of the emperor penguin is covered with a thin layer of skin to overcome the low temperature	✗
57)	Around each eye of an Emperor penguin, there is a circle of skin that doesn't have any feathers	✗
58)	Acacia trees and palms are adapted to live in desert environment	✓
59)	The skin of a poison dart frog cannot protect it from predators	✗
60)	Biotic factors of an ecosystem include sunlight, air and water	✗
61)	The light is one of the biotic factors, which affects the plant's growth	✗
62)	Ecosystems contain biotic factors and abiotic factors	✓
63)	The amount of light affects the growth of plants	✓
64)	Water resources in desert include a little amount of groundwater, small water pools and dew	✓
65)	Some flowering plants may produce fruits when the days are longer than nights in some environments	✓
66)	Chrysanthemum plant can produce flowers when the nights are longer than days.	✓
67)	All living organisms inherited traits from their parents	✓

68)	All Birman cats have white, very short and silky hair	✗
69)	There is no Sphynx cat has long hair like Birman cat	✓
70)	Environmental and genetic factors affect the behaviors, structure and the growth of living organisms	✓
71)	Genes carry inherited traits from parents to their offspring	✓
72)	Humus increases soil fertility (Concept 4.2)	✓
73)	Water is one of the essential components of soil.	✓
74)	Soil is composed of a mixture of organic materials only	✗
75)	The large particles in the soil make it more water-retentive	✗
76)	One of the characteristics of sandy soil is the large size of its particles and its low water retention	✗
77)	Drinking soda and smoking are some bad habits that positively affect your health.	✗
78)	There are many types of soil on Earth	✓
79)	All types of soil are similar in color and texture	✗
80)	The soil contains organic and inorganic ingredients	✓
81)	Wind and water help in formation of the soil	✓
82)	Running water is the only factor that breaks down rocks causing soil erosion	✗
83)	Decomposers play an important role in recycling the nutrients to the soil	✓
84)	All components of the soil can be seen by naked eye	✗

85)	The size of sand particles is smaller than silt and clay particles.	✗
86)	By increasing the amount of pore spaces between the particles of soil, it can retain more amount of water.	✗
87)	Silt soil has medium-sized particles	✓
88)	The soil that keeps its organic materials becomes unsuitable for planting	✗
89)	Clay soil has a gray color while sand soil has a yellow color	✗
90)	Water flows through sand soil faster than in clay soil	✓
91)	Waterlogged soil contains very little air for roots to grow	✓
92)	Grassland ecosystem supports large herbivorous like gazelles with food	✓
93)	Savannas are wetland ecosystems	✗
94)	Bog ecosystem has very hot temperature	✗
95)	The climate does not affect the properties of the soil	✗
96)	Removing vegetation plant cover protects the soil from erosion	✗
97)	The entrance of invasive species positively affects the natural habitat	✗
98)	The natural habitat is a place where living organisms live and their needs are available in it	✓

Question 3 Complete the following sentences — Concept 3.1

1)	Flamingos migrate to the large Salt Lake in Turkey when the weather becomes (warm), and they feed on (algae). which are found in this lake.
2)	Formation of fog is due to the (condensation) of water vapor on a field in early morning

3)	Water is changed from (liquid) state into (gas) state during evaporation process
4)	The movement of water through different water reservoirs on Earth is called the (Water cycle)
5)	Transpiration is a form of.(evaporation) process, while condensation takes place by the decrease in the (thermal)energy
6)	Water vapor comes out from plant leaves through the (stomata)
7)	When (water vapor) in air hits a cold glass of juice, it will condense
8)	When the water droplets in the clouds become too heavy, it causes(precipitation) process
9)	The moist air contains a large amount of (water vapor)
10)	When a gas or a liquid is heated, its density will (decrease)
11)	The (hot warm) air rises up.
12)	The weather of the regions near equator is more (hot)
13)	The (sun) is considered the main drive the cycling of wind around Earth
14)	The (Cold) air goes down
15)	The tiny water droplets have condensed out of the air forming (Cloud)
16)	Water collects in some water reservoirs such as (oceans),(seas)and living organisms
17)	Heat can transfer through Earth's atmosphere due to the effect of (Convection)currents
18)	The difference in the (temperature) and (densities) in water of oceans and atmosphere occurs due to the unequal heating of land and oceans
19)	Fresh water changes into water vapor when it (gains)thermal energy, while fresh water changes into (ice)when it loses thermal energy



20)	Rain water is collected in oceans by the effect of (gravity)force
21)	The weather of the area far away from the equator is (very cold)because the sun rays fall (very inclined)on Earth's surface at this area
22)	Cold water has more (density)than warm water, so it moves under the warm water
23)	The direction of wind is determined by the amount of (solar radiation) received by Earth and (rotation) of Earth
24)	The water level of a lake decreases as a result of (evaporation)
25)	From the environmental challenge that faces flamingos is (loss of habitat or climate change)
26)	Solar energy may distribute to (hottest) regions and (coolest) Regions
27)	The two basic factors for water cycle are (solar energy) and (gravity force)
28)	The direction of wind is determined by two factors (amount of solar radiation)and (rotation of earth)
29)	The(dry)air forms deserts
30)	The convection currents move in(Vertically) direction
31)	When we put a blue jar with hot water on the top of a red jar with cold water, the colors (don't change)
32)	The condensation process is accompanied with (release or lose) energy
33)	The processes that need gaining energy of water in water reservoirs are (melting) and (evaporation)
34)	The amount of rain that falls on deserts is (less) than that falls on other biomes Concept 3.2
35)	When air is heated, it (expands , become less dense and move up)
36)	The thermometer is uses in measuring (temperature)

37)	Devices that carry the measurement tools are (satellites) , (airplanes) and (weather balloons)
38)	Using (weather map) is the most effective way in analyzing the collected data
39)	The very tall mountains often have two sides, one is(wet or ward)wind and the other is (dry or leeward) of wind
40)	One of the characteristics of desert soil it is a (low) fertility soil
41)	Air pressure at the top of the mountain is (lower)than air pressure at the bottom of the mountain
42)	Meteorologists use (weather radar) to track thunder storms and hurricanes
43)	The (Barometer) device is used in determine air pressure.
44)	The scientist who studies the changes of Earth's (atmosphere or weather) is called meteorologist
45)	At the bottom of a mountain, the air density is(higher)than that at its top.
46)	Farmers in desert may use the(solar) energy produced from the Sun to power their farms.
47)	When the hot and humid air meet the cold and dry air, the (hot and humid)air rises.
48)	At noon, sand gets hot in a (shorter) time than water
49)	The temperatures of both water and sand (increase) in the presence of a source of heat
50)	The thermometer is used to measure (temperature) while the barometer is used to measure (atmospheric pressure)
51)	Gases and liquids expand by (heating) and contract by cooling
52)	The horizontal movement of air is called (wind), whereas the vertical movement of air is called (air current)
53)	Extreme hot temperatures for a long period of time, may cause (drought)

54)	Heavy rain for a long period of time, may cause (flooding)
55)	Sandstorms (increase) the chances of car accidents.
56)	Dust storms (decrease) the water quality in irrigation canals
57)	Floods result in formation of (wet) lands.
58)	Strong winds may blow up sand from a (dry)area such as deserts
59)	Among the components of the abiotic soil are (water) and (air) and (rocks or minerals) Concept 4.1
60)	The particles of clay soil are (small) size
61)	The process of transforming rocks from one place to another is known as (erosion)
62)	The two main processes in soil formation are (weathering) and (erosion)
63)	The palm tree adapts with (lack or shortage) of water in the desert
64)	Fish migration is considered one of the (behavioral) adaptation
65)	From the environmental factors affecting living organisms are (availability of water and light) and (size of habitat)
66)	The (Structural) adaptation of the organism is related to its body structure.
67)	The thorns on the stems of some plants are considered (structural) adaptation
68)	The leaves of plants in the Western Desert are (thick)
69)	It is considered (shortage of food and water or limited resting sites) one of the reasons for birds returning to their habitat
70)	The (chrysanthemum) plant grows when the day time is shorter than the night time

71)	Light is considered one of the (A biotic) factors
72)	The factors that influence the formation of the human internally and externally are: (lifestyle) , (environmental) and (genetic factors)
73)	The Sphinx cat and the Birman cat belong to the (domestic) cats
74)	The (nucleus) of the cell carries the genetic genes
75)	The survival of living organisms despite difficult conditions is related to the (genetic) factors
76)	Emperor penguin lives in (Antarctic) and it has a thick (fatty layer) and its skin is covered with dense (feathers) to keep its body warm
77)	African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any (feathers) around each of its eyes.
78)	Light, air and water are (basic) needs for plants to grow
79)	Plants respond to the amount of (light) and dark they receive daily to grow
80)	Hot deserts have a little amount of (groundwater) far below the ground surface
81)	All living organisms inherited (genetic) factors which transferred from parents to their offspring
82)	The type of cats that inherits its hairless body from its parents, is known as (sphynx) cats
83)	Color and place of the flower are two inherited (traits) in plants
84)	The way of your earlobes hang and the length of your fingers are two (inherited) traits controlled by (genes) that are found in the cell nucleus
85)	Sand (silt) and (clay) particles are products of rocks weathering
86)	The soil is composed of many inorganic ingredients as (air water , rocks) and minerals
87)	The building units of rocks are called (minerals)

88)	Organic material in the soil includes the remains of dead (plants) and (animals)
89)	During rainfall, the soil of humid areas retains (large) amount of water
90)	When water level increases in some humid areas it becomes (waterlogged) soil that contains a little amount of (air)
91)	Sandy soil is (dry) and loose soil, so large trees can't grow in it.
92)	Savannas are (dry grassland) ecosystem that contains dry (sand) soil
93)	Herbivores like gazelles can live in (savannah) ecosystem that has grasses and small plants
94)	In the natural habitat (food) (water) and (shelter) are available as necessary resources for the survival of living organisms
95)	From the properties of using sustainable soil are (use glue-like substance) and (use subsoil to make glue)
96)	To reduce water pollution resulting from the increase in population and industries (Appling lows and keeping green areas)
97)	One of the factors that increasing erosion (removing plants)
98)	Soil fertility can be restored by adding (natural fertilizer and adding nutrients)

Question 4

Write the scientific term for each of the following

Concept 3.1

1)	The main source of energy that affects the water cycle	the sun
2)	It is the process in which matter changes from gas state to liquid state.	Condensation process
3)	It is the step in which water flows along Earth's surface into the river and then into the ocean or sea	Runoff
4)	They are the places of storing water on Earth	Water reservoirs

5)	A process that plants get rid of exceeds water in water vapor form through spores	Transpiration
6)	The process that occurs when the water droplets which forming clouds become heavier and fall down by gravity.	Precipitation
7)	A liquid turns inti a gas by gaining energy	evaporation
8)	The force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on Earth	Gravity
9)	It is the process which helps in formation of clouds in the sky	Condensation process
10)	The cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to Earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow	Water cycle
11)	It is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down	convection
12)	It is caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas	Wind
13)	It is the main source that is responsible for warming of air and forming wind.	The sun
14)	Large areas of land that are formed due to the effect of dry air.	Deserts
15)	A process that causes entering water to the atmosphere in a form of water vapor	Evaporation
16)	A phenomenon that occurs as a result of descending warm and dry air at the dry side of a coastal mountain range. Concept 3.2	Rain shadow phenomenon
17)	The side of mountain ranges at coastal regions that faces the coast	The wet side
18)	The side of mountain ranges at coastal regions in which the rain shadow phenomenon occurs	The dry side

19)	The scientist who uses a variety of tools and instruments to study and forecast weather	Meteorologist
20)	The device that is used to measure atmospheric pressure	Barometer
21)	The device that is used to measure temperature.	Thermometer
22)	It is a type of maps that meteorologists use to collect and analyze data about weather.	Weather map
23)	The falling of snow to the Earth's surface, when water droplets in clouds are changed into ice crystals	Snowfall
24)	The vertical movement of air in the atmosphere	Air current
25)	The horizontal movement of air in the atmosphere	Wind
26)	The tool that is used to measure the intensity and speed of precipitation	Weather radar
27)	The tool that is used to measure the amount of rain in a certain area	Rain gauge
28)	The force that pulls big and heavy water droplets toward the ground causing precipitation	Gravity force
29)	It is a natural phenomenon in which extreme dry and hot weather affect an area for a long period of time	Drought
30)	It is a natural phenomenon in which the level of water in a river increases until it overflows onto its banks	Flooding
31)	It is a natural phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduces the visibility during driving cars	Dust storm
32)	The weight of the air above a location Or The amount of force that air effects on the surrounding environment	Atmospheric pressure
33)	The amount of water vapor that presents in air	humidity
34)	The science of studying and predicting the weather	meteorology

35)	The seasonal migration of animals from one place to another and considered a behavioral adaptation (Concept 4.1)	Bird migration
36)	A process in which a living organism is able to live in a way that enables it to survive	Adaptations
37)	Factors that determine the structure and characteristics of a living organism and are passed from parents to offspring.	Genetic factors
38)	They are the living organisms in the ecosystem, such as plants and animals	Biotic factors
39)	A behavior or any way acts by a living organism to survive.	behavioral adaptation
40)	An environmental factor that affects plant growth and food formation	Availability of water and light
41)	Plants give fruits when the days are longer than the nights	Flowering plants
42)	The information that is transmitted of the cell nucleus to the next generations	Genes
43)	A plant that grows faster when the daytime is shorter than the nighttime	chrysanthemum
44)	An organelle in the cell which is responsible for reproduction and the construction of cell-specific information	nucleus
45)	It contains biotic factors and abiotic factors that interact with each other.	Ecosystem
46)	It is a desert biome that has a cold climate all the year	Antarctic regions
47)	It is the factor that controls which trait get inherited from parents to their offspring	genetic factors
48)	A type of cats that have long, silky hair with different colors	Briman cats
49)	A type of cats that doesn't have the genetic factor of long hair	sphynx cats

50)	They are external factors that affect our health, and we might not able to control them	environmental factors
51)	They are responsible for determining the body feature, and present in the cell nucleus (Concept 4.2)	Genes
52)	Traits that play an important role in determining the shape and structure of an organism	inhereditary traits
53)	The spaces between soil particles that are filled with water or air	(pore spaces)
54)	Soil with medium-cohesion granules and a gray color	(silt soil)
55)	Organic components rich in nutrients that increase soil fertility	(humus)
56)	Environmental cleaners decompose dead organisms, whether plants or animals.	(Decomposers)
57)	The loose surface layer of the earth	(soil)
58)	A type of soil which is characterized by large particle size and low water retention	(sandy soil)
59)	The process of transforming fertile lands into dry and unproductive lands	(desertification)
60)	An ecosystem characterized by moist soil where mosquitoes and frogs are increased	(Bogs)
61)	The practice of excessive grazing of animals on grasslands or pasture	(overgrazing)
62)	Continuous and random deforestation	(desertification)
63)	The building blocks of rocks	minerals
64)	The process that breaks down rock into small particles	weathering
65)	The dark (black) soil that can retain large amount of water.	clay soil

66)	A type of soil that retains medium amount of water and has medium pore spaces between its practices	silt soil
67)	Grassland ecosystems that contain dry sand soil and are common in central Africa	savannas
68)	Living organisms that live in their original habitat and have adapted to the environment	Native species
69)	A place that living organisms live in it and where the necessary resources for their survival are available.	Habitat
70)	A phenomenon that leads to soil degradation and turns it into a desert	Desertification
71)	New types of living organisms enter the natural habitat and negatively affect it	Invasive species
72)	It is the depletion of one of the natural resources provided by the habitat or taken away entirely	Habitat destruction
73)	Types of living organisms enter the ecosystem and cause a disturbance	Invasive species

Question 5 Give reason for the following

Concept 3.1

1. Ice crystals and water droplets in clouds fall back again to earth
   - Because the gravity force pulls water down
2. Water percolates down into the ground
   - Due to the effect of gravity force on water
3. Living organisms are considered a part of water cycle on earth surface
   - Because living organisms is one example of water reservoir
4. Deserts get very little rain
   - Due to extreme hot and dry weather that causes the evaporation more than precipitation
5. The occurrence of evaporation process.
   - Because water gains thermal energy and change from liquid to gas state
6. The temperature differs around the world
   - due to unequal distribution of solar energy on earth
7. The regions near the two poles are very cold

- Because the sun rays fall semi-inclined and distributed on a very large area giving the lowest effect of heat

8. The regions near the equator are very hot
- because the sun rays fall perpendicular and concentrated on a small area giving the high effect of heat

9. Drying up of the large Salt Lake in Turkey in summer season
- Due to the increase in the evaporation of the lake water

10. Formation of fog in the early morning.
- Due to condensation of water vapor that is found in the air

11. Changing of water from one state to another
- Due to gaining or losing of thermal energy

12. Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot
- Due to the effect of gravity on glaciers

13. Changing of some amount of water in water bodies into water vapor
- Due to evaporation process, as a result of gaining of thermal energy.

14. About 10% of water vapor in air comes from plants.
- Due to transpiration process which happens by plants

15. Formation of clouds in the sky.
- Due to condensation of water vapor into water droplets that adhere to particles of dust or smoke in the air.

16. Hot air moves upward above cold air
- Due to the effect of convection, where hot air has less density, so it rises upward, while cold air has more density, so it falls down

17. The difference in temperature and densities in water of oceans and atmosphere.
- Because the heat of the Sun causes unequal distribution of heating on land and oceans

18. The water cycle is very important for all living organisms on Earth's surface
- Because it provides water for all living organisms and regulates weather on Earth.

19. Dry air forms deserts.
- because the warm air flows away its cools and descends until it reaches the earth's surface again and becomes dry this dry air form desert

20. On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stays above cold water without mixing

- Due to the effect of convection, as warm water has less density than cold water, so warm water will stay above cold water.

21. The formation of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by Earth

- Because warm air rises upward when it is heated by solar radiation and it is replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas.

Concept 3.2

22. When hot air loses its heat, it descends.

- Because hot air loss heat it becomes more dense so it descends due to gravity

23. Snow forms on the top of the mountain while the water remain liquid at the bottom

- Because in the top of mountains temperature become low so water change into ice while in bottom temperature become high

24. Meteorologists represent weather forecasts as probability ratios

- Because there are some small unexpected and quick changes in wind, air temperature affects the weather so they cannot predict it accurately

25. Desert farming faces many difficulties

- Because the desert's climate is hot and the amount of water is small.

26. The land of the side of a coastal mountain range that is away from the coast is usually dry

- Because the air descends on this side and becomes warm and dry causing dryness of the land

27. In the summer days at noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach but we can swim in the sea water

- Because sand is heated up faster than water

28. Sometimes meteorologists could not predict the weather of next days.

- Due to unexpected quick changes in weather conditions

29. We put thermometer in weather ballon.

- To measure air temperature at different altitudes

30. When air is heated, it expands

- Because the molecules of hot air move away from each other

31. Convection currents in the atmosphere are considered as vertical movements of air

- Because convection currents occur when hot air rises up and cold air falls down

32. The bigger and heavier water droplets are falling down to the Earth's surface causing precipitation
    - Due to gravity force
33. Extreme weather phenomena became more stronger in many places around the world
    - Due to global climate change
34. Floods have some benefits
    - Because some ecosystems depend on floods such as ecosystems along the Nile
35. Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health
    - Because sandstorms harm the human eyes and respiratory system.
36. Flooding is more dangerous if the ground is frozen
    - Because the ground cannot absorb the water
37. It is easy to see a sandstorm from a long distance.
    - Because it extends for several kilometers long and its height may reaches hundreds of meters.

Concept 4.1

38. How do the environmental factors affect the growth of living organisms?

- Because it determines the availability of important resources such as water, light and food

39. Plants manage to adapt to warm and dry climates?

- because they are small and herbal and have short roots near the earth's surface

40. How can the Dorcas gazelle camouflage in the desert?

- because its body color helps it hide in the desert

41. Birds migrate at different times of the year?

- Because it researches for the best conditions that help them reproduce and preserve their spices

42. Why do some plants have long roots?

- because it helps it to get the deep groundwater

43. The variation in length and smoothness of the fur of cats of the same kind?

- Due to variation of genetic traits

44. Some plants have shallow, short roots.?

- because it helps it to catch the smallest drop of dew

45. African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feather around each of its eyes?

- to help its body cool fast in hot climate

46. Poison dart frog has colorful poisonous skin?

- to protect itself from Predator

47. A Birman kitten has a long and silky hair?

- Due to its genetic factors from parents

48. Sphynx cat doesn't have long hair?

- Because it doesn't have the genetic factor for long hair

49. Your lifestyle choices affect your health?

- Because it depends on your behavior which may be good habits or bad habits

50. Why does the type of soil vary from one environment to another?

Concept 4.2

- Bec compositions of soil differs from one place to another due to effect of climate and type of rocks

51. Decomposers play an important role in keeping the balance of the ecosystem?

- Because they clean the environment by decomposing the dead organisms and recycle the remains of dead plants and animals into chemical nutrients such as carbon, nitrogen and oxygen

52. Clay soil acts as a water filter?

- because it has small particles and pore spaces that trap larger particles to pass through it

53. Potatoes can be planted in sandy soil?

- because it drains water quickly and retains small amount of water

54. Farmers use animal manure to restore the soil?

- because it is an organic materials that rich in nutrients increase the fertility of soil

55. Soil is very important for plants?

- Because soil provides the plants with its basic needs for growth as it contains air, water and nutrients.

56. Importance of humus for soil and plants?

- Because humus increases the soil fertility and helps plants to grow.

57. Water can flow very fast through sand soil?
- Because it has large amount of pore spaces between its particles

58. Clay soil can retain more amount of water?
- Because it has small amount of pore spaces between its particles.

59. Large trees can't grow in savanna grassland ecosystems?
- Because its soil is sand soil which is dry and loose that drains water quickly

60. The soil in a bog ecosystem is wet most of the time?
- Because it is rich with clay particles that retain much water very well

61. Over population growth may lead to the destruction of natural habitats?
- Bec. when large predators disappear naturally from an area, the number of prey increasing greatly unavailability of resources (such as food, water) in the area

62. Why do plants and animals depend on the soil?
- Bec. soil provides plants with its needed such as nutrients and water while animals soil provide it with food to survive

63. Adding sand and clay help in soil restoration
- because that help in decreasing the effect of moving water over the soil

Question 6 — What happen when — Concept 3.1

1. Place a blue jar with hot water on the top of a red jar with cold water (relative to mixing colors)
- The color doesn't mix together

2. The difference of air particles temperature (relative to convection currents)
- The warm air rises up and cold air descends down

3. Very dry wind blows over an area of the land
- A group of deserts will be formed

4. The difference of air particles temperature (relative to movement)
- Its leads to warm air move upward and cold air moves downward

5. Water of seas and oceans gains large amount of thermal energy.
- Water of seas and oceans changes into water vapor in air.

6. The snow when sunlight falls on it

- The snow will melt and change into liquid water

7. You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag, then put this plant in the direct sunlight for awhile
   - Water droplets will be formed inside the bag and transpiration will occur
8. Moist air touches a cold bottle of water
   - Water vapor which is found in air condenses on the surface of the bottle.
9. Water vapor in air condenses in the sky
   - Clouds are formed in the sky
10. The water droplets in the clouds become very heavy
    - Water droplets fall in the form of rain.
11. The weather if the sun rays fall very inclined on an area
    - The weather of this area becomes very cold.
12. The air temperature if there is no wind on Earth
    - The regions around the equator become extremely hot and the poles will completely freeze
13. The movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air in an area
    - The air will move upward in this area.
14. The evaporation of water in the lake increases
    - The lake will dry up and flamingo migrate



15. A lake is subjected to very hot temperature
    - The like will dry up and flamingo migrate
16. Water runs off the land
    - Water will flow along earth's surface into river then into oceans or seas and then it will collect in river or ocean

Concept 3.2

17. Rising higher in relation to atmospheric pressure and temperature
    - Both pressure and temperature will decrease (become low)
18. The air cools and water vapor condenses at the sky
    - The water droplets change into ice crystals and fall on earth in the form of snow
19. The amount of water vapor in the air increases
    - The humidity will increase
20. Putting a lit lamp is placed 5 cm away from a beaker contains sand and another beaker contains the same amount of water?(in terms of which one heats up faster?)

- sand is heated up faster than water

21. Placing a paper spiral over a turned off lamp.

- paper spiral will not spin

22. Sand and water at night after they exposed to sunlight at the day

- Sand is cooled off faster than water

23. The severe decreasing in temperature in some places precipitation

- water droplets formed in the cloud will change into ice crystals and fall in the form of snow

24. The temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for 15 minutes

- The temperature of water will increase.

25. The temperature of hot sand in aa desert at night

- The temperature of a desert sand will decrease

26. The water movements when boiling it in a pot

- Hot water moves up and cold water falls down

27. The buildings when they are subjected to strong floods

- They may be damaged by moving or breaking

28. The solar panels when dust accumulates on them.

- Solar panels stop generating energy

Concept 4.1

29. If the poison dart frog doesn't have big eyes.

- it cannot see at night

30. Lack of light for plant growth

- it cannot make its own food by photosynthesis and cannot survive

31. If the Arctic fox does not have a thick fur

- it cannot keep its body warm and hide in snow

32. when a green plant is placed away from a source of sunlight (in terms of growth direction)

- Plant will not grow well

33. There are no healthcare services available in some places

- it will be negatively affected on health and growth
-

34. The plants in an ecosystem, if they receive too intense light

- The too intense light may damage the plant's parts and cause their drying or burning

35. Two similar plants, if they are exposed to the same intensity and duration of light

- The two plants will grow with the same rate.

36. African penguin, if it has dense feathers around each of its eyes.

- Its body doesn't cool fast at high temperatures

37. The genetic factor of hairless body trait is transferred from Sphynx cat's parents to their offspring

- The trait of hairless body appears on the offspring.

38. The inherited traits are transferred from desert plants to another through generations.

- The desert plants are more strong and adapted to survive in extreme desert conditions

39. If the soil particles are large in size

Concept 4.2

- the flowing of water through it will increase and retain small

40. when animal manure is added to the soil?

- it will increase the soil fertility

41. When the temperature rises with respect to the soil?

- The rate of evaporation of water will increase and particles will expand

42. Heavy rain falls on the soil (in terms of the presence of minerals in the soil).

- minerals may fall below the soil layers and form a hard layer that plant root can't penetrate

43. Heavy rain falls on the soil (in terms of the amount of air in the soil)

- soil will contain very little amount of air

44. heavy rain falls down on the soil (in terms of nutrients)?

- the soil of humid areas retains large amount of water that leads to wash down the nutrients of soil

45. The plants if the soil becomes unhealthy

- The environment will change leading to death of plants that grow in this environment

46. The soil if the temperature in the environment increases

- The soil will dry and may lose its nutrients

47. The soil if it does not contain any decomposer organisms

- The soil will lose the chemical nutrients that are found in dead plants and animals, so the soil will not be fertile

48. The rocks if they are affected by the weathering process

- The rocks are broken down into small pieces such as particles of sand, silt and clay

49. The soil fertility if the soil hold medium amount of water

- The soil keeps its organic materials, so it becomes more fertile.

50. The soil when there is much water in a humid area

- The soil becomes waterlogged soil and contains very little amount of air and this doesn't help roots of plants to grow in it

51. To living organisms if resources are decreased in an area?

- they can't adapt or move in new conditions and this lead to extinction

52. when matters are burned at extremely high temperatures by using large amounts of coal?

- it leads to increase the percentage of carbon dioxide gas in atmosphere and increase earth's temperature

53. to living organisms if resources are decreased in an area?

- They cant adapt or move in new conditions and this lead to extinction

Question 7 correct underline word

1)	In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff	Collection
2)	Falling of hail in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process.	Precipitation
3)	The amount of thermal energy that reaches the water bodies on Earth's surface affects the rate of condensation process in the water cycle	Evaporation
4)	Electricity is the force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on Earth.	Gravity
5)	Dry air causes the formation of large areas of rainforests around Earth's surface	Deserts
6)	When the air is heated, it moves forward.	Upward

7)	Wind is formed due to electric generators that reaches Earth from the Sun.	Solar radiation
8)	One of the natural factors that increase soil fertility is earthquakes	volcanic eruption
9)	Removing vegetation cover preserves the soil from erosion	Keeping green areas
10)	Floods are one of the factors that lead to the destruction of natural habitats due to human activity	Building houses
11)	Hurricanes cause the destruction of the natural habitat due to human activity	natural
12)	Large trees grow in highly porous soil	small plants
13)	Frogs are considered the most common animals living in desert soil	clay soil
14)	The tomato crop benefits whenever the irrigation is varied	regular and moderate

Question 8 Various questions

1. A farmer noticed heavy rainfall on his farm and he wanted to determine the amount of rain in this area. What device is used for that? (Rain gauge)
2. Rearrange the following steps that show how does wind form
   (1) The cold air replaces the hot air
   (2) The air is heated by the effect of Sun's radiation.
   (3) The hot air rises up
3. Explain the importance of convection currents?
   - Transfer heat through the earth's atmosphere
4. How does the amount of solar energy effect the transpiration rate of plant leaves?
   - because when the amount of solar energy increases the transportation process increases
5. What is the relation between the convection and the condensation?

- Convection causes the rising of temperature of air that contains water vapor
- Condensation happens when this rising air loses its heat and the cold-water vapor changes into water droplets and finally this leads to formation of clouds.

6. Explain the role of gravity in water cycle in the nature.?

- Gravity pulls water downward it cases falling of ice crystals and flowing of liquid water

7. Explain the role of the sun in water cycle in the nature

- sunlight come from the sun includes thermal energy that case change of the state of water such as (melting, evaporation, condensation and freezing

8. Mention the steps of studying weather ?

(4) Collecting data
(5) Analyzing data
(6) Putting it all together

9. Mention the importance of weather radar?

- It detects the intensity and speed of precipitation and tracks thunderstorms and hurricanes

10. Explain the importance of weather balloons?

- Carry measuring instruments high into the atmosphere to measure condition of weather from different altitudes

11. Explain The negative effects of sand storm blowing?

- It harms human eyes and respiratory system

12. Explain The negative effects of flooding?

- it damaging building by moving or breaking it

13. Explain methods that farmers created to overcome desert soil?

(1) They improve soil quality
(2) they use new ways to irrigation crops
(3) they plant crops that are able to grow in hot climate and low fertility soil

14. What is the reason the occurrence of sandstorms?

- when very strong winds blow up sand or dust from a dry area such as desert

15. What are the main stages of water cycle in nature?

(1) Evaporation (2) condensation (3) precipitation (4) runoff (5) collection

16. Identify some traits of a living organism that are determined by genetic factors?

(1) the body size of animals

(2) the length of plants

(3) the fur color of animals

17. How do genetic factors affect the growth of living organisms?

- it plays an important role in determine the shape and behavior of an organism and its response to different changes of environmental condition

18. Explain the reasons for bird migration?

- it researches for the best conditions that help them reproduce and preserve their spices

19. Mention the different environmental factors that help living organisms to grow?

(1) the availability or water and light

(2) size of habitat

20. Mention the effects of

1- Drought: it causes no enough water for people, plants and animals

2- Sand storms: - it harms huma eyes and respiratory system

3- Flooding: - it damaging building by moving or breaking it

21. Cross out the odd word

(1) Lizards – Palms - Opuntia - Frog

(2) Human-Air - Plants - Animals

(3) Sunlight - Plants - Water- Soil

22. Compare between the Sphinx cat and the Birman cat in terms of :

- The hair : birman has long silky-hair with different color sphynx doesn't have any hair
- The kind Domestic cat

23. Explain: It was found that the children have the same eye color as the father?

- this Due to the transfer of hereditary traits from cell of father to his child during reproduction

24. A farmer noticed heavy rainfall on his farm and he wanted to determine the amount of rain in this area. What device is used for that? (Rain gauge)

25. Explain the effect of climate on wet soil (in terms of nutrients)?

the soil of humid areas retains large amount of water that leads to wash down the nutrients of soil

26. Explain the effect of hot climate on clay soil (in terms of water permeability)?
the soil becomes dry and will form layer that doesn't allow much water to flow

27. Decomposers work to maintain the balance of the ecosystem. Explain that?
Because they clean the environment by decomposing the dead organisms and recycle the remains of dead plants and animals into chemical nutrients such as carbon nitrogen and oxygen

28. Determine the importance of soil for plants and animals?
it provides the plant with its basic needs for growth, home to many different living organisms and people feed on to survive

29. Determine the importance of soil for plants?
It provides the plant with its basic needs for growth

30. Determine the importance of soil for other organisms?
It home to many different living organisms and people feed on to survive

31. Determine the importance of soil for human and animal?
it home to many different living organisms and people feed on to survive

32. Compare between: sandy soil and clay soil in terms of:
Water retention (sand retain small amount of water while clay retain more amount) ?
-Color (sand is yellow color while clay is black or dark)
-The characteristics of the soil affect plant growth. Explain that
the silt soil contains retain medium amount of water become more fertile and keeps its organic materials and this helps plant growth

33. Why speed is considered an adaptation for animals in the savanna forests?
because it helps the predator to hunt prey and the prey to escape from predator

34. Question three: Correct the following statements
c- The soil is formed from a single distinct layer
the soil is formed from (many) distinct layer
d- The percentage of deserts in the world is decreasing.
The percentage of deserts in the world is (increasing.)

35. What can be done to slow down soil erosion?
- Appling lows, Keeping green areas and treatment of sewage and industrial water

36. Mention the reasons for the destruction of natural habitats by human?
1. Building Houses
2. Building factories to produce goods
3. construction of infrastructur

Model 1

1)A) Complete the following sentence

3. The two basic fractors for water cycle are (Solar energy), (gravity force)
4. In data analysis stage, we use (weather map) to represent data and share in formation

B) correct the undrlined word

- The sphynx cat is characterized by its abundent for (birman cat)

2)A) Choose the correct answer

3) The building unit of rocks that make up soil…………
   (a) Light (b) Air
   (c) organic materials (d) minerals
4) Grass lands such as Savannas are characteriza by being………………
   (a) Hard (b) Wet
   (c) Rocкy (d) Dry and lose

B) Mention the important of weather radar

- it detects the intensity and speed of precipitation and tracks thunder storms and huricanes

3)A) put (✓) (✗)

2. Drought is the rise of water level above the river banes (✗)

B) write the Scientific term of each of the following

3. New types of living organisms enter the natural habitat and negatively affect it (invasive species)
4. The transformation of fertile lands into dry and un Productive lands (Desetification)

Model 2

1) A) put (✓) (✗)

3. The climate does not affect the properties of the soil (✗)
4. The anemometer is used in determine air Pressure (✗)

B) Give reason for

3. Farmers use animals manure to restore the soil
- Because it is an organic materials that rich in nutrients increase the fertility of Soll
4. the regions near the two poles are very cold
- Because the sun rays are distributed on a very large area and fall very-inclined giving lowest effect of heat

2) (A) write the scientific term of each of the hollowing

3) The amount of water vapor that Present in air (humidity)
4) The severe shortage of water available in an area (Drought)

B) what happens when

2. Accumulation of dust over solar Panels?
- It will stop generiting electrical energy

3)(A) choose the correct answer

3. The ……………Soil filters water from impurities and Pollatany
   (a) Sand (b) Silt
   (c) Rock (d) <u>Clay soil</u>
4. The Birman cat belong to the…………
   (a) wild cat (b) <u>Domestic cat</u>
   (c) Pharaoh Cats (d) desert cat

B)Explain the reason for bird migration?

- The bird researches for the best Condition that help them reproduce and preserve their spices and food, water